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Action Program of Western Intelligence Agencies

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A conference of representatives of two Western intelligence services took place in late 1967. A document, which henceforth received very close attention of these services, was adopted. In spite of the fact that much of what the document contained was implemented, its final objectives were not achieved. The communist regime in Czechoslovakia was not destroyed. It was not socialism but rather the Western plans which failed.

The document states inter alia:

"The current political situation offers fertile ground for activities which would speed up the disintegration of the communist regime in the CSSR. The current program of the liberals can hardly satisfy certain political groups on a long-range basis. These communist liberals will not be able to prevent the activation of the old political parties in a manner favorable to us. This development can be guided and even supported operationally and financially toward the eventual fall of the communist regime. The efforts of both intelligence services must strive toward the accomplishment of the following tasks:

- undermine the people's confidence in the present regime and its domestic and foreign policies,
- discredit the Communist Party and its leading representatives,
- disrupt the Party and State apparatus,
- discredit the Ministry of Interior and its top officials,
- foster and exploit nationalist moods in the CSSR,
- support student and intellectual opposition,
- undermine confidence in the USSR and its policies toward Czechoslovakia,
- activate Czechoslovak emigres in the West and make use of them for the accomplishment of our tasks.

This mission must be undertaken through intelligence methods, as well as by the use of appropriate institutions, radio and press."

This document became in 1968 the action program for subversive activities conducted by Western imperialist intelligence services in the CSSR. It is enough to note that during this period Czechoslovakia was visited by 850,000 tourists, more than 2000 journalists and about 500 military specialists and intelligence services agents. Representatives of certain Western Embassies also participated in this program.

In the summer of 1968, the British Information Center in Prague, Jungman Square 30, was often visited by Kamil Winter, Vladimir Tosek, Bohumil Toninger, Danek, Holecek, Sona Vavrova, all from Czechoslovak Television; Froelich, Milan Vajner, Rajva from Czechoslovak Radio editorial offices; Jiri Hochman, Georgiev,

Stanislav Budin from Reporter; Jiri Hajek from Mlada fronta; Kratochvilova from Lidova demokracie, and many other "progressive" journalists, artists, and scientific workers. Literary critic Liehm, Professor Goldstuecker, and economist O.Sik had close contact with the chief resident of the British intelligence service who served in Prague in guise of a diplomat at the Embassy.

These discussions at the Information Center or behind the walls of the British Embassy, included problems of internal development, relations in the Party Central Committee and the Government, and the overall strategy and tactics of the "democratization movement."

Eastern Slovakia was to play an important role in the plans of the Western intelligence services. The ideological diversion on the Czechoslovak-Soviet border strived not only to undermine the traditional fraternal friendship between the people of the Czechoslovak and Soviet border regions, but was to mobilize nationalist and anti-Soviet forces and trends even in the USSR proper. Eastern Slovakia was thus to become a base of operations for Western propaganda specialists from which, with the aid of domestic reactionaries, they could penetrate into the USSR.

There is evidence that these anti-socialist and anti-Soviet activities were joined by tens of various bourgeois-nationalist organizations, among them the Banderite and Melnikovite nationalists(OUN), the so-called Anti-bolshevik League of Nations(ABN), the Ukrainian Christian Movement(UCHR), the Association of Democratic Ukrainian Youth(ZUM), the Ukrainian National Council(UNR), the Legion of S.Petfura(OUN), and many other bourgeois-nationalist, anti-Soviet, and white-legionary organizations from West Germany, Belgium, France, U.S.A. and Great Britain.

These organizations sent to Eastern Slovakia numerous groups of agents who tried to recruit our citizens for subversive anti-Soviet activities. The agents concentrated their efforts among nationalist Ukrainian intelligentsia, reactionary Catholic clergy, and tried to renew cooperation with former agents with whom contact had been lost after February 1948. No significant activity anywhere in Eastern Slovakia took place without the active participation of these agents. They attended social affairs, celebrations, dances, youth gatherings and meetings of the Slovenska Matice. Among these "visitors" were the agent of the RFE Ukrainian Branch and officer of U.S. intelligence CIC , Kupcinsky, OUN official Roman Mircuk, Josef Kazmjak, American agent Kostka and others.

The duties and tasks in Eastern Slovakia of the representatives of Ukrainian bourgeois-nationalist organizations are described in an article in the latest issue of the Ukrainian nationalist journal Krylate(4/70)"Carpathian Sister." The author, R. Mircuk, official of the ZUM Philadelphia branch, visited Prešov last year. There he met officials of the Ukrainian Youth Council(RUM) and had long

discussions with them. Speaking of the "democratization movement" in the Presov area, R. MIRCUK notes:

"The strength of national conscience is especially notable among youth. During the Dubcek period, Ukrainian youth in the Presov area organized with great spontaneity. There were meetings and congresses. They received youth literature and read everything with great interest. They unanimously voted to found an Association of Ukrainian Youth in Slovakia, which would include all Ukrainians without regard to religion or area of birth and residence. There was to be cooperation with Ukrainian organizations all over the free world."

As early as March and April 1968, the Ukrainian press in the West was full of articles about the "liberation" in Eastern Slovakia. These demanded an end to collectivization, rehabilitation of the Banderites and an end to "sovietization." Among the journals circulating in Eastern Slovakia were the Banderite Homin Krajiny, the Munich Ukrainsky Visti, Meta, Chrystjanskij Holos, and the resolution of the so-called World Congress of Free Ukrainians. All these publications analyzed developments in Czechoslovakia, attacked the KSC and CPSU, internationalism and friendship with the Soviet Union. In other words, they waged a feverish anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign. Among other things they demanded that the "free Ukrainian press" maintain contact with the "free world." As an argument, they noted that the Czech journalist Mucha had become the Prague correspondent of the American weekly Nation. There were many meetings in West Germany and resolutions were adopted which incited to action "should words become insufficient."

There are indications that the New York Ukrainian emigre group "PROLOG", which is known to collaborate closely with the Central Intelligence Agency, participated in the subversive activities in Eastern Slovakia. The main task of this organization is to smuggle counterrevolutionary and propaganda materials into the interior of the USSR. It is not yet known to what extent our intelligentsia was involved in this activity. But it is certain that it will be investigated and that no "free Ukrainian printing plants" in Slovakia will be tolerated. Neither will various resolutions pass unnoticed, such as the one for the release of bourgeois-nationalist Karamansky who was justly sentenced for anti-Soviet activity.

Even after ties with "the homeland" had been broken, the inciting activities of various groups in the West continues. The "Union of Ukrainian Youth Abroad," for example, seeks various ways of how to inject young Ukrainians in Czechoslovakia with "freedom" and "democracy."

The action program of Western intelligence, i.e., to turn Czechoslovakia away from socialism, was foiled. Many facts of subversive activities on our territory are known. These should be convincing even to those who still claim that nothing evil was happening in Eastern Slovakia.

aktivitami Slovenskej republiky na západných hraniciach Slovenska pred vojnou stajúcich síl.

Tieto služby treba zistiť spracovanými materiálmi a spracovanými informáciami tých zahraničných inštitútov, ktoré sú v súvisení s týmto otázkami.

Tieto dokumenty sa dajú v roku 1968 akýmkoľvek programom podvratnej činnosti západných imperialistických rozviadok v ČSSR. Sú to prípadom, že v tomto období Československo bolo v podvratnej činnosti západných imperialistických rozviadok v ČSSR. Sú to prípadom, že v tomto období Československo bolo v podvratnej činnosti západných imperialistických rozviadok v ČSSR.

V anglickom informačnom stredisku v Prahe na Jungmannova námestí 39 bolo počas leta 1968 často stretáť Kamila Wintra, Vladimíra Tůska, Bohumila Touingera, Daniela Helečka, Soňa Vavrová z ČK, televízie, Frída, Milana Vajnera, Rajva, Kadešarov Ca.

kom Slovenska sa zapojili do štáby vojnych buržoazionacionalistických organizácií medzi nimi: Štefánikova a Štefánikova organizácia ukrajinských nacionalistov (OUN), tzv. anti-bolshevický blok národov (ABN), ukrajinské kresťanské hnutie (UCHR), spolok ukrajinských mládeže a združenía demokratickej ukrajinskej mládeže (ZUM), ukrajinská národná rada (UNR), legión S. Peľury (OUN), protisovietska bielo-gvardijská organizácia a mnoho ďalších.

Tieto organizácie vysielajú na východné Slovensko početné skupiny svojich agentov, ktoré sa snažia získať pro podvratnú antisovietsku činnosť medzi občanov, najmä z radov nacionalisticky zameranej ukrajinskej inteligencie, reakčného katolíckeho duchovenstva, ale čo obnoví spojenie s bývalými agentmi, ktoré bolo prerušené vo februári 1948. Ani jedno významné podujatie na východ

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I jedným z nich rozhodli: je potrebné získať Spolok ukrajinskej mládeže Slovenska. Pretože ZUM, t. j. národná ukrajinská rýdzo nacionalná organizácia odmieta akékoľvek dohody na vybudovanie - západných, katolíckych - prave sídlych oštin - mány, pre ktoré na prvom mieste je úloha k vianí - Ukrajine, bez ktorej sa to, kto sa kde narodil a kde žije.

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Z roka na rok rastie záujem turistov o Pieniny a Červený Kláštor. Oľubuje sa tuš najmä plavba na plitách po Dunaji, ktorá sa javí ako európska atrakcia. Plitáci majú k dispozícii päť súprav plit, ktoré však ani zďaleka nestačia uspokojiť požiadavky o plavbu po tejto divokej hranolnej rieke, ktorá má na starosti prevádzkovať MŇV v Lomnici. Na zvláštnu plavbu na plitách po Dunaji.

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